POPULATION TODAY

Vol. 17, No. 5 May 1989

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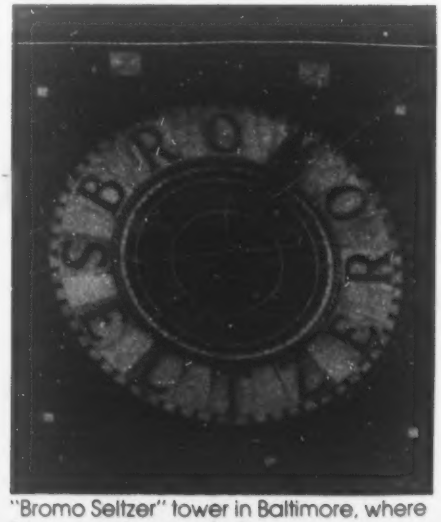

"Bromo Seltzer" tower in Baltimore, where PAA met. (See page 3.)

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FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK

Notes from the never-ending struggle to communicate demographic research. This year PAA continued the innovative author-meets-critics sessions. In this format, a panel had a chance to discuss and/or dispute a book such as Frank Levy's 1988 *Dollars and Dreams* (reviewed in the July/August 1988 *PT*), and author Levy had the opportunity to respond and update his results. These sessions were lively and cordial, and more than serving as a book critique, facilitated wide-ranging discussion.

Several poster sessions were set up in the exhibition hall. Although an intrinsically more efficient way of conveying research findings to peers at an annual meeting, posters do not yet show signs of eclipsing oral paper presentations.

The usual paucity of handouts during those paper presentations seemed to continue PAA's J.D. Salinger school of publicity (see "Research, Policy, and the Press" summary on page 7). At seemingly any session with an audience of nine or more, the paper authors would express surprise at the crowd and ask attendees to share one or two handouts per row.

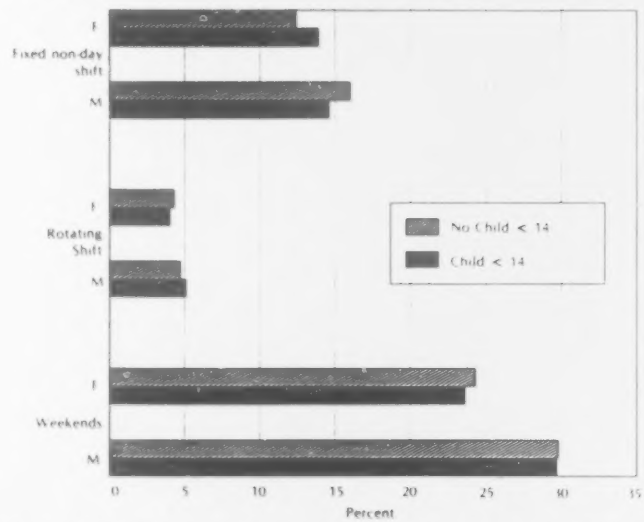
Like all conventions and conclaves, PAA has its roots in 10th-century medieval fairs. Which activity was more important, then? Trading silk or catching up with affairs of the day? Impossible to say, really.

In the 20th century, the dynamic is not all that different. People gather to trade data and catch up with affairs of the day. Which PAA venue is more important, the corridors or the session ballrooms? Impossible to say.

—Art Haupt

SPEAKING GRAPHICALLY

Work and Presence of Children: 1985



The above graph accompanied Harriet B. Presser's 1989 PAA Presidential Address. It shows data for all U.S. males and females employed in nonagricultural occupations according to the presence or absence of children. As the graphs show, whether or not males or females have children has little bearing on their work schedule. For example, nearly one-quarter of working women work on weekends, regardless of whether or not they have children. And women's participation in nonstandard work hours lags only slightly behind those of men. (Data from U.S. Census Bureau, *Current Population Surveys*.)

Source: "Can We Make Time for Children? The Economy, Work Schedules, and Child Care," address by Harriet B. Presser to the annual meeting of the Population Association of America, Baltimore, Md., Mar. 31, 1989.

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PAAers Gather in Baltimore

It was standing room only at the awards session.

In droves they descended. Overall, some 1,200 participants – an all-time record – landed in downtown Baltimore last month to attend the annual meeting of the Population Association of America.

While gray, sometimes rainy weather glowered outside, the PAA members were inside hearing papers, rubbing professional elbows in the narrow corridors, wolfing down exquisite local cuisine (Baltimore being Crab Cake Heaven), and dancing Friday night away at a blowout that will be talked about for years.

In short, as one street-savvy participant put it, from March 29 to April 1 at the Omni Inner Harbor Hotel there was "a whole lot of demography going down."

Premeetings

APLIC. The Association for Population/Family Planning Libraries and Information Centers – International (APLIC) continues strong into its 22nd year, a year that has been designated as "Outreach 89." To that end, this year's conference as well as the board's activities have focused on increased interaction with and support for its service community.

Earlier, APLIC members role-played under the guidance of keynote speaker Helen Reich, who aptly illustrated the personal benefit of assertive communication. Broadening the scope, Susan Hill (Librarian at the National Association of Broadcasters) presented techniques and strategies for marketing special libraries and their services. Glenn Wasek (John Snow, Inc.) rounded out the marketing segment with a discussion of the social marketing approach within the international public health sector.

> "Reporters are not interested in your statistical nuances"

During the year, APLIC will court funding sources to provide conference travel expenses for three international members, release the updated International Address List of Population and Related Organizations, and seek to expand its visibility. APLIC currently has 120 members, mostly population/family planning libraries, in the U.S. and around the world.

Psychosocial Workshop. The Seventeenth Annual Psychosocial Workshop included the usual thought-provoking presentations of academic and applied research activities exploring the behaviors, motivations, and decision-making processes related to reproductive health.

A session on working with the media in developing countries highlighted the appropriateness and willingness of the Fourth Estate to cover the global effort on behalf of family planning education. Of timely interest was an expert update on abortion politics, including the Surgeon General's unreleased report on the health and psychological effects of abortion on American women, and the likelihood of a reversal in coming months of the landmark 1973 Roe v. Wade case legalizing abortion. (Full reversal is considered unlikely, yet states will probably be granted more regulatory discretion, participants suggested.)

Sessions

Ethnic and Racial Differentials. "Assessing the Reproductive Behavior of Two Groups of American Indians" was the title of a presentation of an anthropologically centered paper

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Growth Rate Nudges Up Again

PRB's new *World Population Data Sheet* shows a continuation of the trend toward slightly higher global population growth.

This year, the annual rate shown on the *Data Sheet* is 1.8 percent compared to 1.7 in 1988. The higher rate is also reflected in projections for 2000 and 2020. This year's figure for 2000 is 6,323 billion, 145 million higher than projected last year, while 2020 is 8,330, which is 277 million higher. It now looks as if the sixth billion will be added in 1997 – only 10 years on the heels of the fifth.

Much of this increase is a direct result of estimated decreases in death rates in some developing countries with no corresponding decrease in the birth rate, according to Carl Haub and Mary Kent, PRB demographers who prepare the *Data Sheet*. In addition, China and India's birth rates remain at higher levels than had formerly been projected. The new figure for 2000 is, in fact, about the same as the newer and higher projections recently released by the United Nations.

The basics, as of mid-1989: World population is 5,234,000,000. (The 5-billion corner was turned in 1987.) The birth rate is 28 births per 1,000 population, the death rate is 10 deaths per 1,000 population. The world's total fertility rate (TFR) remains the same as in 1988, 3.6 children per woman, on average.

One new twist is the tendency for many low birth rates in developed countries to show some inclination to rise a bit from their very low levels. The United States' TFR is now listed at 1.9 children per woman while Sweden's has also climbed to a heady 1.9. Developed countries which had not yet reached the very low levels of many countries of Northern and Western Europe, are dropping rapidly, however. Italy has snatched the low-fertility crown from West Germany with an astoundingly meager TFR of 1.3. Even sunny Greece and Portugal are below such former archetypes of low fertility such as Sweden.

For the absolute numbers, see "Take a Number" on page 10 of this *PT* issue.

Data Sheet perusers will once again find that many countries' population size has grown significantly since the last time they looked.

China is now at 1.104 billion (it reached 1 billion back in 1984).

After the gigantic duo of China and India (the latter now at 855 million) comes a quartet of heavyweight contries (the USSR, the U.S., Indonesia, Brazil, whose populations range from 286 million down to 147 million).

After those comes a tier of what might be called light-heavyweights (Japan, Nigeria, Bangladesh, and Pakistan, whose populations range from 123 million to 110 million), followed by a trio of middleweights (Mexico, Vietnam, and the Philippines, none with a population under 64 million).

These are only 13 countries out of the Data Sheet's 175, but taken together, these largest 13 contain about two-thirds of all the people in the world.

– *A.H.*

PRB members receive their copies of the *World Population Data Sheet 1989* in the same mailing as this issue of *Population Today*. Additional copies of the Data Sheet can be ordered from the Population Reference Bureau, Inc., Circulation Dept., P.O. Box 96152, Washington, D.C. 20090-6152, with checks payable to PRB. Prices are $3.00 ea., 2-10 $2.75 ea., 11-50 $2.50 ea., over 50, $2.25 ea. Orders for $50 or less must be prepaid and include $1.00 or 5 percent (whichever is greater) for postage and handling.

The Census's First 200 Years

The decennial census has been conducted 20 times in the country's history since 1790 and every one of them has been different – not only because of the rapidly climbing totals and the speedily spreading land area involved, but because of the modernization of enumeration methods and the ever-shifting emphasis on one kind of data or another.

Now the nation's 21st census is barreling down the tracks. Ten years between censuses is a long time, and in that decade the census process and the country have changed just a little more. Many people also tend to forget the details of the census process from one "zero" year to the next.

Just off the presses and in time to remind us is PRB's newest *Bulletin* "Two Hundred Years and Counting: The 1990 Census." Author Bryant Robey takes the reader on a tour of the census as it was in the past, is on the eve of 1990, and may be in the future. He describes the years of preparation for the head count, the new TIGER system, the composition of the questionnaire, and the methodology of Census Day, the postcensus tabulation.

More data products will come out of 1990 than any previous census, both as summary tapes and hard copy. The Bureau, Robey writes, is also considering publishing – as soon as possible after tabulation – a special advanced report prepared from a sample of returns that would provide a broad range of data about the population at national and state levels.

Meanwhile, reapportionment of Congress will be in progress, interest groups will doubtless be disputing totals, as (if the 1980 Census is any indication) legal briefs lob in from localities or groups who fear they are being undercounted vis à vis another group. These issues are all part of the U.S. census process as it has evolved in modern times.

– *M.K.*

Copies of "Two Hundred Years and Counting: The 1990 Census," by Bryant Robey, the 44-page *Population Bulletin* (Vol. 44, No. 1, April 1989), can be ordered from PRB, Circulation Dept., P.O. Box 96152, Washington, D.C. 20090-6152, with checks payable to PRB. Prices are: $7.00 per single copy, 2-10 copies, $6.50 each, 11-50 copies, $5.50 each, 51 or more, $4.00 each. Orders for $50.00 or less must be prepaid. For U.S. orders, include $1.00 or 5 percent (whichever is greater) for postage and handling. For orders mailed outside the U.S., add 25 percent for postage and handling.

Glimpses of PAA: Opening an Omni door; Harriet Presser; Ansley Coale applauded

PAA Bolts to Baltimore

Continued from page 3

by Charles Warren et al. (Centers for Disease Control) which compared the reproductive behavior of a group of American Indians living on a reservation in Black Feet, Montana, to that of an American Indian group living off-reservation in nearby Great Falls. In the proximate determinants, the off-reservation American Indians had a lower mean age at marriage, lower contraceptive usage rates, and more unwanted pregnancies than the on-reservation American Indians.

Meeting of the PAA Women's Caucus. The Women's Caucus met during lunch on Thursday to discuss its agenda for the 1990 PAA. The meeting drew approximately 50 women from private, research, academic, foreign, and international institutions.

One item on the agenda was to invite suggestions for possible papers and/or themes suitable for submission to the committee which will select papers for the 1990 PAA. Among the topics suggested were: Women and Aging; Family Planning Service Delivery; Sexually Transmitted Diseases; Graduate Women; Demographic Training and Work; Gender Differences in Job Attainment and in Graduate Training; Family and Work; Violence Against Women; The Demographic Impact of Environmental Disasters/The Effect of Environmental Disasters on Reproductive Health and/or Differential Mortality; Women's Immigration and Its Effects on Labor Force Participation; Female Migration Streams; and Women as Care Givers.

Demographic Aspects of Welfare Use and Homelessness. Kathleen Mullan Harris (Univ. of Pennsylvania) reported her study following a sample of black mothers for 17 years after their first teenage birth. The results showed that individual characteristics and life events of mothers, such as the attainment of a high school diploma, the presence of a young child, labor force attachment and age were important predictors of gaining employment. Similarly, characteristics and events such as residence in a two-parent household, high school education, employment, and age were important predictors of the transition from welfare to marriage. The study concluded that spells of welfare dependency among black teenage mothers were surprisingly short.

A second study by George Borjas (National Bureau of Economic Research) and Stephen J. Trejo (Univ. of California, Santa Barbara) examined differences in welfare patterns between immigrants and natives. While welfare participation rates increased for both populations between 1970 and 1980, immigrants overall had higher participation rates than natives.

Internal Migration in the United States. All of the papers focused on the characteristics of migrants (or movers) rather than on the redistributional effects of migration on the sending or receiving areas. The discussant to the session noted that these papers presented no new breakthroughs on migration research, but helped to refine our current thinking. Data limitations constrain research on this important topic.

Michael J. White (Urban Institute) and Peter R. Mueser (Univ. of Missouri) presented a trend analysis of determinants of migration. The authors found that increased educational attainment, as well as nondemographic (secular) changes, accounted for an increasing share of migration.

William A. V. Clark and Kim White (Univ. of California, Los Angeles), looked at migration factors among a sample of elderly renters. The authors concluded that because older persons generally are not in the labor force, income constraints and income interactions were more important determinants of migration for the elderly than for the general population.

Mark C. Berger and Glenn C. Blomquist (Univ. of Kentucky) found that the probability of moving to a given area increased in the presence of higher wages, but decreased with higher housing costs.

Paul R. Voss and Glenn V. Fuguitt (Univ. of Wisconsin) studied impoverished rural areas and found that migration tended to be an inefficient allocator of resources. Younger persons were more likely than older persons to improve their income and living standards by migrating from a depressed area. But in general, the payoff is not great, especially if the move is to another depressed area.

Effects of the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986. In this session, Frank Hobbs (U.S. Census Bureau) presented projections on future excess labor force in Mexico, noting that labor force typically grows faster than the total population. About 8-9 million are likely to be added to the labor force by 2000. If the new immigration law (IRCA) succeeds, future unemployment in Mexico would range from 4 to 8 million, but the study also showed that economic growth and improved job creation would have an even greater effect.

J. Edward Taylor (Univ. of California,

Continued on next page

More glimpses Lapham award winner Albert Hermalin Reynolds Farley and Larry Bumpass Michael Teitelbaum and Jason Finkle

PAA Bolts to Baltimore

Continued from previous page

Davis) and Thomas Espenshade (Princeton Univ.) gave the results of a study of farm workers in California in which they noted that illegal workers are, surprisingly, not concentrated in the more perishable field crops, but in tree crops. Still, undocumented workers form an important de facto part of the "permanent" farm labor force. They also noted that employers must fill out a "99 form" but do not have to verify legal residence, hence, the chief effect of IRCA is an increase in paperwork. Zai Liang (Univ. of Chicago) noted in his paper that "temporary" workers, or *braceros*, are really not temporary at all and in fact have a high rate of repeat migration. Finally, in the question and answer session, Mike Hoefer (Immigration and Naturalization Service) said that data on border apprehensions have to be a poor indicator of illegal traffic.

Demography of Employment and Underemployment. All four papers in this session analyzed the labor force participation patterns of various racial and ethnic groups. The general conclusion is that minorities tend to face more structural barriers to employment than U.S.-born white workers.

J. Gregory Robinson (U.S. Census Bureau) analyzed labor force participation from a cohort perspective. The author found that the lower participation rates of black males can be attributed to three factors: 1) lower initial levels of labor force participation; 2) lower net entry levels between ages 20-29; and 3) "shocks" in the economy that tend to increase black unemployment and then reverberate forward into later years of life.

A paper co-authored by Franklin D. Wilson (Univ. of Wisconsin – Madison) and Marta Tienda (Univ. of Chicago) revealed that the probability of finding a job after migrating to a different state or region was not increased for U.S.-born black and Hispanic men. Migration was not necessarily an effective way to improve the likelihood of finding gainful employment.

Valerie K. Oppenheimer (Univ. of California, Los Angeles) found that educational attainment was an important factor in explaining black/white differences in "stop gap" employment (that is, temporary or part-time employment at the beginning of one's work life). Whites were crowding out blacks for entry-level jobs that might otherwise have helped blacks get a foothold in the job market.

Richard P. Verdugo (Tomas Rivera Center) and Naomi Turner Verdugo (U.S. Army Research Institute) concluded that the economic return on one's education depends on the type of job that the individual holds. For example, if an individual is "overeducated" for a particular job, then his/her return on educational investment is low, whereas if he/she is "undereducated" for that same job, then the return is high. The authors' point was that more education doesn't necessarily lead to higher income.

Funding. The main thrust of this session was that funding *is* available, and that the people in charge of managing applications for funding are to be viewed as resources which can be utilized to help obtain the funding, rather than barriers to success. The panelists – Richard Suzman (National Institute on Aging), Jerald Bailey (AID), Phyllis Moen (National Science Foundation) and Faith Mitchell (Hewlett Foundation) – encouraged applicants to call them to check on progress of applications and to discuss strengths and weaknesses of grant proposals. They suggested that applicants be open concerning other sources to which they have applied, so that the different funding agencies can work together (one fund half and another fund the other half, for instance). The speakers further encouraged unsuccessful applicants to incorporate the discussion of weaknesses into a new application and try again. Some gave listings of present recipients and their projects.

Panel Discussion on Demographic Consulting. Speakers Laurie McCutcheon (McCutcheon Demographic Research) and Donald Pittenger (Demographic Laboratory) led an informative discussion of the benefits and pitfalls of independent demographic consulting, hosted by Market Statistics. The two panelists had different stories to tell, with McCutcheon consulting half-time and Pittenger full-time. Benefits of consulting are independence and choices; pitfalls can be financial uncertainty and lack of support from an organization. The consensus was that any way it's cut, consulting is hard work, not to be attempted unless one is armed with contacts and resources (e.g., computer availability).

AIDS. John E. Anderson (Centers for Disease Control) presented the latest statistics on AIDS cases and demographics. A new survey presented by Freya L. Sonenstein (Brandeis Univ.) and Joseph H. Pleck (Wheaton College) documented a dramatic increase in the use of condoms among 17- to 19-year-old males since 1979. Some 80.6 percent of non-Hispanic black males (15-

The sign that paper presenters fear most. Alumni Night revelers swing and sway.

19) have had intercourse, 56.8 percent white non-Hispanic, 59.7 percent Hispanic. The increase in condom use has been accompanied by a decrease in the percent who used no method or an ineffective method. Knowledge of AIDS and the risks of infection is very high, but those at most risk are less likely to use condoms than those in lower-risk groups.

The good news is that low-risk users are being careful, as they should; the bad news is that high-risk groups are not using condoms to the extent they should.

How AIDS impacts employers in terms of the economics of employees with AIDS or at risk of contracting it was studied by David E. Bloom (Columbia Univ.) and Sherry Glied (Harvard Univ.). They found that employers regard the risks as similar to alcoholism or smoking. Those, however, can be more long-term risks while AIDS may strike within a few years after being contracted. A bottom-line policy approach to AIDS has not yet been reached, and many plaintiffs die before court cases can be heard.

The Cohabitation Revolution. Larry Bumpass and James Sweet (Univ. of Wisconsin) and Andrew Cherlin (Johns Hopkins) reported that, contrary to popular belief, cohabitation between U.S. unmarried men and women is a phenomenon that originated among less educated groups, not the college-educated. There remains a significant inverse relationship between likelihood of cohabitation and education, and this gap is growing, not shrinking.

Research, Policy, and the Press. This invited-papers session surveyed the relations between Academe and the Fourth Estate.

Douglas Massey (Univ. of Chicago) related his experiences when the press got hold of his studies on U.S. metro segregation patterns. Reporters, he found, seem to dote on release dates; their first, if not only, interest seems to be local, as in, "What's the score for my town?," and they feast on anecdotes, which are, as President Reagan well knew, far more vivid for the public than tables of data. Demographers dealing with the press should arm themselves with appropriate anecdotes – rather than spouting rates, (the results were 5.6, 5.5, and 4.9, respectively), say, "Imagine you're a middle-class black family ..."

"Reporters are not interested in your statistical nuances," Massey advised the audience.

Richard Munson (Northeast-Midwest Congressional Coalition) pointed out the often underestimated value of good demographer-politician liaisons. Policymakers are "sponges" for good information; if there are any demographic data that have to do with policy areas they're involved with, they want to have them.

From the opposing side of the interface, Allen Otten (*Wall Street Journal*) asserted that "we [journalists] are the avenue" for population data to get to policymakers. Unfortunately, he told his audience: "You can't write English," a problem which makes reading the resulting scholarly articles unnecessarily difficult. From his reporter's point of view, he chided demographers for being "scared" of drawing clear (not to mention journalistically dramatic) conclusions even when the data obviously warrant such conclusions.

"Demogs and reporters should be friends," he said, paraphrasing *Oklahoma!*

No more than 30 PAAers – mostly grizzled veterans of the Demog/Reporter Range Wars – attended this session. During the discussion that followed, the question arose: Why isn't PAA more press-conscious? There is no press room at the annual meeting, and no news releases are churned out before, during, or after the meeting. Nor does PAA aggressively publicize important papers and topics as they come up. Could it be that demographers, like a cohort of reclusive J.D. Salingers, endeavor to avoid publicity, that 20th-century coin of the realm?

(One of the few media "hits" resulting from PAA occurred the following week, when a *Wall Street Journal* column by Otten summarized the results of several PAA papers. But the news was reported as disembodied research results from academic researchers around the country, not as originating from papers read at the most important U.S. demographic conference of them all.)

Economic Consequences of Population Growth. In a paper on "Demographic Causes and Consequences of the Industrial Revolution," Julian Simon (Univ. of Maryland) argued that population growth sometimes fosters progress and modernization by disrupting a country's economy and population structure. Such disruption can be beneficial; it "cracks the cake" of a static society, so to speak. Examples given were 19th-century England and early 20th-century India.

Trends in Mortality in the USSR and Eastern Europe. A bleak picture was painted in this session, mainly because mortality trends in these regions have been increasing.

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PAA Bounds to Baltimore

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not improving, since the 1960s.

Richard Carlson (Univ. of South Carolina) and Andras Klinger (Hungary State Statistical Office) reported that Hungarian death rates had risen higher among manual workers than non-manual, and among those in the working ages as opposed to those in the dependent ages. All the causes are increasing, with special emphasis on what were termed "self-destructive behaviors," e.g., alcohol consumption.

Eduardo E. Arriaga (U.S. Census Bureau) reported data that suggest that heavy smoking in the USSR may be more important a cause of mortality trends than alcohol.

During the discussion period, a number of related topics came up concerning the Eastern Bloc. Discussant Godfrey Baldwin (U.S. Census Bureau) noted improvements in Soviet mortality trends in the last two or three years. Data volunteered from the audience included a statistic that 70 to 80 percent of European nurses smoke, and that Hungarian population spends 12 percent of its income on alcohol. From the audience, Murray Feshbach (Georgetown Univ.) reported that there were an estimated 3,000 to 5,000 AIDS cases in the USSR.

Awards and Presidential Address

The Dorothy S. Thomas Award for best graduate student paper on migration or economic-demographic relations was awarded to Andrew R. Morrison (now at Tulane Univ.) for his paper "Measuring the Effects of Internal Migration on Output and Social Welfare: A Case Study of Peru."

If the Thomas Award is the "Rookie of the Year" award, PAA President Harriet Presser reminded the audience, the Irene B. Taeuber Award is PAA's "Hall of Fame." This year it went to Ansley J. Coale, a former PAA President who recently retired from Princeton University. Coale remembered and praised Irene Taeuber.

This year marked the beginning of the Robert J. Lapham Award, presented, as the citation put it, "for distinguished contributions to population research, the application of demographic knowledge to improve the human condition, and service to the population profession." Lapham served as PAA's secretary-treasurer and was a board member at the time of his death in 1988.

The award was introduced by Lapham's daughter, Susan, with comments by his spouse, Virginia. It was awarded to Albert Hermalin (Univ. of Michigan).

President Presser addressed the assembled PAAers Friday afternoon on the question "Can We Make Time for Children? The Economy, Work Schedules, and Child Care." Contrary to popular opinion, over 40 percent of women with children work full-time (that is, over 35 hours a week), not merely part-time. Almost 25 percent of women and 30 percent of men with children under 14 work on weekends, almost identical to the percentages of men and women without children (1985 statistics).

> Hundreds of demographers twisted the night away

In short, families do not bend their work schedules to the exigencies of childrearing as much as one might expect. Rather, it is childrearing that is suffering. The new realities of women in the workplace are radically changing family life, and families are spending less and less time as a family unit. Allocation of time is the central organizing feature of family life as work becomes more diverse. The responses are likewise diverse, but such heralded solutions as "flexitime" and "flexiplace" have so far had slight impact, considering the magnitude of the problem.

Sidebars

Although staffers of the Omni Inner Harbor Hotel were cheerful and tried their best, for many PAAers the hotel left much to be desired.

Check-in on Wednesday evening was The Worst. The Omni front desk was swamped by an influx of demographers checking in at their annual meeting, an event that should have been totally predictable. An hour's wait to get a room key was not unusual – if "room key" adequately describes the little styrene card that had to be inserted into a slot in the doorknob, then held in firmly while the knob was hopefully twirled.

The rooms were comfortable, if chilly. Bath water cycled between scaldingly hot and bracingly cold, except for the morning when it was nonexistent.

Some meeting rooms were air-conditioned to the max. One accordion room-partition wouldn't close. Standees in the doorway of Liberty B could hear presenters from Liberty A emanating from the P.A. system overhead. The presidential address was delivered in a low, long, overcrowded room, rather than in the dignified "Supreme Tribunal of Demography" ambience seen in some other years.

Much of the Omni experience can be summarized by the cry: "No, no, no, your room's in the *South* Tower."

On the plus side, the convenience of "express check-out" by phone Saturday averted what could have been another lobby tragedy. And on the very plus side was Friday's Alumni Night Party.

Hotels have come to frown on free-lance room parties, mainly because of the lost chance to sell liquor. Adjusting to this new era, PAA has replaced the usual room fiestas (remember Texas? remember Princeton?) with an "official" universal party.

Last year saw a "Cajun" dance party in a back corridor of the Hyatt Regency in New Orleans. This year's official blowout was, however, far more lively. It was held in the Omni's large, inviting ballroom with a tennis court-sized parquet dance floor in the center. Under the sway of rocking music provided by a local group, Random Access, party-hearty PAAers were soon swarming onto the floor. Hundreds of usually staid demographers twisted the night away, and for most of the music sets more people were on the dance floor than off it – a mark of success for any dance party.

The energy expended cutting a rug that night perhaps led some potential runners to decide they had had enough

exercise for any single 24-hour period. Nevertheless, an even dozen runners showed up in the hotel lobby at 7 a.m. Saturday for the annual Fun Run. Most were swaddled in full top-to-toe color-uncoordinated running outfits. A first for recent years was the appearance of past PAA president Ren Farley, dressed, as befits a Michigan resident, only in shorts and a T-shirt.

The run departed the Omni Hotel promptly at 7:02 a.m. and headed toward the Inner Harbor. With the faster runners leaving the others behind, Federal Hill was climbed, the lovely view of the Inner Harbor was absorbed briefly, bringing back, for some, memories of last year's run when participants paused to watch the mighty Mississippi flowing by. The group then straggled back to the hotel, where Dr. Ren declared that three of the first 12 runners were from Michigan (neglecting to note that three of the *last* 12 runners were also from Michigan).

How do demographers come by their good humor? It must come from wrestling with all those data. Leila-Kail Garson (Princeton Univ.), who examined statistical evidence for the USSR's fabled (in more ways than one) citizens aged 100 years and up, reported that results from the 1959 Soviet census truly had a category listing "centenarians of unknown age." (This category was thankfully abolished in the 1970 Census.)

Dudley Poston (Cornell Univ.) delivered a paper describing a survey by him and Toni Falbo of only and non-only children in China, in which the researchers found no evidence (based on canvassing teachers and parents) for the existence of the stereotyped spoiled only child. As he finished, Poston mused that given the preliminary nature of the conclusions so far, "continued research – well, I guess this is the end of everyone's paper – is still needed."

In that spirit, PAA convenes in May 1990 in Toronto.

– coverage by Kimberly Crews, Carol DeVita, Denise Dowdell, Judy Felt, Robert Gardner, Carl Haub, Art Haupt (who took the photos), Taynia Mann, Barbara Shane, and Machiko Yanagishita

SOFTWHERE

LOTPAK is a collection of demographic statistical routines designed to be used in Lotus 1-2-3. Developed by Douglas Ewbank, Professor of Demography at the Univ. of Pennsylvania, LOTPAK is divided into two parts. The first part employs indirect estimation techniques, using the UN *Manual X* as a guide. The second part presents two programs that function with life tables. These are LTPROG, which constructs a life table using age-specific mortality rates, and 4PARAMLT, which allows the user to adjust any observed life table, using four-parameter logit model proposed by Webank, Gomez de Leon, and Stoto.

Since it is a Lotus template, LOTPAK requires that the user already have Lotus 1-2-3. LOTPAK is available as shareware for $10.00 to cover cost of diskette, diskette copying, documentation, packaging, and postage. Contact: Population Studies Center, Univ. of Pennsylvania, 3718 Locust Walk, Philadelphia, Pa. 19104.

– A.H.

POPULATION UPDATE

Estimated United States Population:

As of January 1, 1989	247,635,000
As of January 1, 1988	245,231,000

The above estimates include armed forces overseas and are from U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-25, No. 1036.

Estimated World Population:

As of May 1989	5,218,000,000
Annual growth	93,000,000

Estimated by extrapolation from the mid-1989 population on PRB's *World Population Data Sheet*.

Latest Provisional Statistics for the U.S.: December 1988

	12 months ending with December					
	Number		Rate			
Item	1988	1987	1988	1987	1986	1985
Live births	3,913,000	3,829,000	15.9	15.7	15.5	15.7
Deaths	2,171,000	2,127,000	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.7
Natural increase	1,742,000	1,702,000	7.1	7.0	6.8	7.0
Marriages	2,389,000	2,421,000	9.7	9.9	10.0	10.2
Divorces	1,183,000	1,157,000	4.8	4.8	4.8	5.0
Infant deaths	38,700	38,000	9.9	10.0	10.4	10.6
Population base (in millions)			245.8	243.4	241.1	238.3

Note: Rates are given per 1,000 population, except for infant deaths, which are given per 1,000 live births.

Source: *Monthly Vital Statistics Report* (Vol. 37, No. 12) from the National Center for Health Statistics.

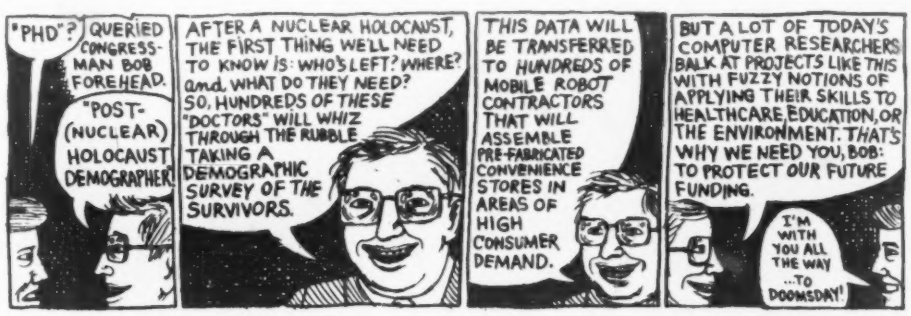
TAKE A NUMBER

The World in Numbers

The following are the absolute numbers from PRB's *1989 World Population Data Sheet.*

Country or Region (Country's world pop. rank in parenthesis)	Population mid-1989	Annual births	Annual deaths	Natural Increase	Projected pop. change, 1989-2000	Infant Deaths
World	5,233,824,000	144,105,000	51,029,000	93,076,000	1,088,876,000	10,868,000
More developed	1,206,047,000	18,104,000	11,232,000	6,873,000	61,636,000	276,000
Less developed	4,027,777,000	126,001,000	39,797,000	86,204,000	1,027,240,000	10,592,000
Less developed (less China)	2,923,854,000	103,061,000	32,533,000	70,528,000	839,576,000	9,583,000
Africa	646,389,000	28,787,000	9,942,000	18,844,000	252,075,000	3,243,000
North Africa	141,996,000	5,540,000	1,515,000	4,025,000	45,507,000	513,000
Western Africa	200,107,000	9,380,000	3,535,000	5,845,000	79,898,000	1,167,000
Nigeria (8)	115,316,000	5,328,000	1,983,000	3,344,000	45,614,000	650,000
Eastern Africa	194,439,000	9,332,000	3,373,000	5,959,000	86,421,000	1,104,000
Middle Africa	65,793,000	2,942,000	1,101,000	1,841,000	24,934,000	346,000
Southern Africa	44,054,000	1,593,000	419,000	1,174,000	15,315,000	113,000
Asia	3,060,517,000	85,834,000	27,323,000	58,511,000	682,919,000	6,655,000
Asia (less China)	1,956,594,000	62,895,000	20,060,000	42,835,000	495,255,000	5,646,000
Western Asia	128,844,000	4,697,000	1,060,000	3,637,000	45,497,000	347,000
Southern Asia	1,166,178,000	41,198,000	13,828,000	27,370,000	323,284,000	4,310,000
Bangladesh (9)	114,718,000	4,898,000	1,675,000	3,224,000	38,669,000	676,000
India (2)	835,035,000	27,222,000	9,269,000	17,953,000	207,495,000	2,613,000
Pakistan (10)	110,407,000	4,748,000	1,579,000	3,169,000	34,859,000	570,000
Southeast Asia	444,508,000	13,659,000	3,875,000	9,784,000	104,290,000	928,000
Indonesia (5)	184,583,000	5,371,000	1,717,000	3,655,000	37,462,000	446,000
East Asia	1,320,987,000	26,280,000	8,560,000	17,720,000	209,848,000	1,070,000
China (1)	1,103,923,000	22,940,000	7,264,000	15,676,000	187,664,000	1,009,000
Japan (7)	123,200,000	1,368,000	764,000	604,000	6,820,000	7,000
North America	275,236,000	4,348,000	2,382,000	1,965,000	21,555,000	42,000
United States (4)	248,806,000	3,956,000	2,189,000	1,767,000	19,460,000	39,000
Latin America	437,805,000	12,523,000	3,235,000	9,288,000	97,278,000	690,000
Middle America	114,785,000	3,641,000	737,000	2,904,000	29,496,000	190,000
Caribbean	33,005,000	820,000	257,000	564,000	5,171,000	46,000
Tropical South America	242,134,000	7,016,000	1,864,000	5,151,000	55,816,000	426,000
Brazil (6)	147,393,000	4,171,000	1,164,000	3,007,000	32,094,000	263,000
Temperate South America	47,881,000	1,046,000	377,000	669,000	6,795,000	28,000
Europe	498,677,000	6,362,000	5,078,000	1,284,000	8,186,000	79,000
Northern Europe	84,085,000	1,127,000	922,000	204,000	219,000	9,000
Western Europe	156,977,000	1,896,000	1,598,000	298,000	45,000	15,000
Eastern Europe	113,083,000	1,663,000	1,277,000	386,000	3,465,000	29,000
Southern Europe	144,532,000	1,677,000	1,281,000	396,000	4,457,000	25,000
USSR (3)	285,742,000	5,717,000	2,859,000	2,859,000	22,895,000	145,000
Oceania	26,458,000	535,000	209,000	326,000	3,968,000	14,000

ADDENDA


"PHD"? QUERIED CONGRESSMAN BOB FOREHEAD.
"POST-(NUCLEAR) HOLOCAUST DEMOGRAPHER."
AFTER A NUCLEAR HOLOCAUST, THE FIRST THING WE'LL NEED TO KNOW IS: WHO'S LEFT? WHERE? and, WHAT DO THEY NEED? SO, HUNDREDS OF THESE "DOCTORS" WILL WHIZ THROUGH THE RUBBLE TAKING A DEMOGRAPHIC SURVEY OF THE SURVIVORS.
THIS DATA WILL BE TRANSFERRED TO HUNDREDS OF MOBILE ROBOT CONTRACTORS THAT WILL ASSEMBLE PRE-FABRICATED CONVENIENCE STORES IN AREAS OF HIGH CONSUMER DEMAND.
BUT A LOT OF TODAY'S COMPUTER RESEARCHERS BALK AT PROJECTS LIKE THIS WITH FUZZY NOTIONS OF APPLYING THEIR SKILLS TO HEALTHCARE, EDUCATION, OR THE ENVIRONMENT. THAT'S WHY WE NEED YOU, BOB: TO PROTECT OUR FUTURE FUNDING.
I'M WITH YOU ALL THE WAY ...TO DOOMSDAY!

"Washingtoon" by Mark Alan Stamaty, *Washington Post* Writers Group, reprinted by permission

CURRENT READINGS

PRB welcomes materials on population topics for possible inclusion in Current Readings. Publishers may address review copies to Book Review Editor, POPULATION TODAY, Population Reference Bureau, 777 14th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005.

THE AMERICAN CENSUS: A Social History, by Margo J. Anderson. New Haven, Conn.: Yale University Press, 1988. 257 pages. $30.00. ISBN 0-300-04014-8.

Despite its title, this is no dry, arcane look backward through dusty statistical archives. It is rather an interesting account of how census taking and census results intersect with American politicians and the society they represent.

The creation of the census itself was a political act, to provide every 10 years an accurate and impartial count of the number of residents in each state in order to reapportion seats in the House of Representatives. The census ensures that representative government can continue in the face of population change.

The 1990 Census will mark 200 years of census taking in America. We may think that census controversy is recent, but Anderson shows that virtually every decade has brought heated debate. Politicians and statisticians, it appears, make strange bedfellows.

Though this is a history, Anderson, a professor at the Univ. of Wisconsin – Madison, also discusses the paradox of census taking in recent times. Advances in survey methodologies and computer technologies have dramatically improved the accuracy and value of census data, and these improvements have given the census a growing role in national decision making. But most politicians still think of the Census Bureau "as a lumbering institution that sent legions of enumerators to ask a few questions, add and publish the answers," in Anderson's words.

It is ironic that as statisticians have achieved a census accuracy that would astonish the Founding Fathers, their reward has been increasing criticism, public demands for even more accuracy, and rounds of lawsuits.

Today's crop of politicians, Anderson notes, knows little about such modern statistical topics as "editing and imputation rules, probability proportionate to size, sampling theory, or FOSDIC. They kept returning to the basic problem they saw with census methods. Minorities and the poor were missed or misclassified in the census. And they attacked the Bureau's high-tech methods for causing the problems in the first place."

Anderson's book provides needed perspective on such issues. For two centuries, Americans have praised the census for the central role it plays in defining and preserving our Democracy. At the same time, we often try to kill the census takers as messengers bearing bad news. One chapter is titled, "The Tribal Twenties Revisited: National Origins, Malapportionment, and Cheating by the Numbers." Another is, "Sectional Crisis and Census Reform in the 1850s." As such titles suggest, America's census statistics have never labored in obscurity. They are often in the political spotlight.

This book is valuable, clearly written, and contains many interesting facts. It should be read not only by national policymakers and the statistical community, but by all who are interested in American society. As Anderson observes, "The census – however taken – is never irrelevant to current social policy debate."

– Bryant Robey

WESTERN EUROPE 1989: A Political and Economic Survey. Published by Europa Publications, Ltd. Detroit: Gale Research, 1988. 545 pages. $190.00. ISBN 0-946653-47-X.

This new title from England's Europa Publications is essentially a country-by-country survey of Europe. In this respect it is similar to Europa's other quarto-sized surveys of world regions: tables of social, population, and economic data are included, as well as detailed descriptions of government structure and names and mailing addresses of important government institutions. If you want to know how many people emigrated from Sweden to Finland in 1985 (7,064) or how many kilometers of footpaths there are on Gibraltar (6.8), it's here.

In addition, *Western Europe 1989*'s pages include maps and lengthy, specialized essays on each country's recent history and economy, and on European trends generally. A comprehensive handbook for people or libraries that have a vital interest in staying current on Western Europe as it heads toward economic unification in 1992.

– Art Haupt

Books Received

ANNUAL REVIEW OF POPULATION LAW (Vol. 12), edited by Reed Boland. New York: UNFPA and Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard Law School Library, 1988. 618 pages.

FOREST FARMERS AND STOCK-HERDERS: Early Agriculture and its Consequences in North-Central Europe, by Peter I. Bogucki. New York: Cambridge University Press, 1988. 247 pages. $44.50 cloth.

THE ENDS OF THE EARTH: Perspectives on Modern Environmental History, edited by Donal Worster. New York: Cambridge University PRESS, 1988. 341 pages. $39.50 cloth, $12.95 paper.

THE NEW AMERICANS, by Ulli Stelzer. California: New Sage Press, 1988. Unpaged. $14.95 cloth, $24.95 paper.

POVERTY, ETHNICITY, AND THE AMERICAN CITY, 1840-1925, by David Ward. New York: Cambridge University Press, 1989. 263 pages. $39.50 cloth, $13.95 paper.

STATISTICAL YEARBOOK 1988. Paris, France: UNESCO, 1989.

SPOTLIGHT

SUDAN

Population (1989 est.): 24.5 million
Land area: 967,500 sq. miles
Births per 1,000 pop.: 45
Deaths per 1,000 pop.: 17
Rate of natural increase: 2.8 percent
Total fertility rate: 6.5 children per woman
Infant mortality rate: 113 infant deaths per 1,000 live births
Life expectancy at birth: 49 years
GNP per capita (1987 est.) $330
Capital: Khartoum

FAO photo/J. Stordy

The Nile is essential to Sudan's population.

by Wendy Patriquin

Serving as a bridge between the Middle East and sub-Saharan Africa, the Republic of Sudan lies in eastern Africa south of Egypt and west of Ethiopia, its two most prominent neighbors. Sudan is the largest country on the African continent, with more area than Alaska and Texas combined and varied geographical regions, including vast plains in the northeast, mountains in the west, deserts in the north along the Egyptian border, and rain forests in the south. The Nile River is the most important natural resource in Sudan.

Only about 20 percent of the population is currently considered to be residing in an urban area, mostly in the urban complex consisting of Khartoum, Khartoum North, and Omdurman at the junction of the White and Blue Niles. About one-quarter of all Sudanese live in the region between the Blue Nile and White Nile, which accounts for only about 7 percent of the total land area. Should the current growth rate of 2.8 percent per year continue, the population of Sudan could double by about 2010.

From this high rate of growth, one can rightly assume that family planning in Sudan is low. It is estimated that only 4 to 5 percent of married women are using an effective form of contraception.

The country is divided into six northern provinces – where about three-quarters of the population live — and three southern ones, a situation which creates more than a physical boundary. Ethnically, the peoples of the north and south are very different. Culturally and linguistically, the north is closely linked to Egypt and the rest of the Arab world, so the majority of the people are Arabic speaking and Moslem, while the southern region is more closely linked to its sub-Saharan African neighbors, where religious beliefs are either Christian or traditional, and where a multitude of tribal languages are spoken.

The boundary which helps to maintain these differences is the Bahr el-Arab, a tributary of the Bar el-Ghazal, which flows from west to east. There are 3 major tribal groups in the south, the Dinka being the largest (also the largest in the country) numbering over 1 million members.

Differences between north and south help to keep the country economically and politically separate, which in recent years has led to civil war.

Economically, Sudan is primarily agricultural, with cotton and cotton seed accounting for more than 50 percent of export earnings. Sudan also produces up to 80 percent of the world's supply of gum arabic. Its transportation infrastructure is limited to one paved highway between Port Sudan and Khartoum and a small railroad, a deficiency that undermines both national integration and exports.

Sudan gained its independence from Anglo-Egyptian rule under a provisional constitution in 1956. Between 1956 and 1969, various coalition governments existed and power changed hands several times. A coup in May 1969 put Col. Gaafar Muhammed Nimeiri into power, where he stayed until April 1985. He began a broad Islamization program in 1983, which included the implementation of Islamic law with its provisions for severe punishments, even in the southern provinces. This further alienated the southern population and led to a civil war in the South, as the majority of southerners are not Moslem.

As a result of the Civil War, some 1.5 million refugees have fled from the the South into the Khartoum area, causing mass starvation and an urgent need for food assistance from outside countries.

Elections were held after Nimeiri's ouster, and a new government came into power under Sadiq Al Mahdi who has remained Prime Minister. Recent talks (in early 1989) with rebel leaders in the southern region have proved productive, with the Khartoum government stating that they will suspend Islamic law. To what extent the civil situation will improve, though, only time will tell.